BUSINESS NOTICES. LEARY & Co., Hatters, and Leaders of Fashion for Gentiemen's Hais, 5, 4 and 5 Astor House, introduced the style for the season on Saturday, 15th inst

THE OLD LOVE AND THE NEW .- Discarding the heavy Winter Hats by all gentlemen of taste, and selecting the superb fabrics of the Spring fashion, may be justly denomina et the Comedy of the Old Love and the New. Kox's, 128 Folton-st. is where the scene is laid, and any one possessing f-sur dollars can assume a character in the piece. Discerning individuals who would be known as men of fashion, patronize Knox.

WARNOCKS', Hatters, 275 Broadway, (Irving House) introduce, this day, a new style of Hat for gentlemen's Spring wear, which for symmetry of model and seasonable adaptation, is confidently offered as worthy of universal acceptance.

Notice .- 50 pes three-ply Carpeting at 2s. per yard; 50 pes super at 6s. per yard; 5,000 yds heavy Oil Cloth at 70 cts, for sale by m3 2weo4 45f Pearl-st., near Chatham.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND BOARDING-IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND BOARDINGHOUSE KREFERS AND FRIVATE FAMILIES.—Improved new
most second-hand Mang'es. This Mangie is a labor-saving
machine, as it entirely supersedes the use of froning,
smoothing table linen, sheets, &c., with great rapidity,
beauty, and without fuel. One person with this machine
may do as much work as six with amouthing-frous. The
can be seen at the "Astor," and the principal hotels in the
city. The proprietors can give over one hundred references as to their utility and use. Prices from \$40 to \$30.

m4 lw* DUNCAN & WEST, 51 Beckman-st., N.Y.

THE NEW MORAL DRAMA .- In prothe New Moral Drama. In pro-ductor Madelaine, Mr. Barnun's Manager deserves the thanks of the community. Let all who love to tipple wit-ness this domestic drama but once. Let them note Miss Chapman in her glori-one performance of the heart-stricken wife; Mr. Ciscke as the victim of the bottle-not to men-tion his field of a friend Remiy, (Mr. Hawkins)—and all taste for rum will soon be abandoned. To-night it is re-peated. Comic farces this afternoon.

FELLOW'S MINSTRELS .- This is a sea-FELLOW S MINSTREES.—Inits a second flength; at the various places of public amusement; and most of the performers at "Fallow's Hall." have been honored with "bumpers." This evening, Mr. Hoan, one of the best in his line of business, takes a Benefit at this establiahment. He is universally popular, and deserves a substantial test'monial from his friends and the thousands who have been so often delighted by him. Remember the Benefit takes place this evening. There is an afternoon Performance at FELLOW's Hall to-day.

COME AND SEE !- Take no printed opinton, but call, yourself, at 374 Broadway, and learn by ocu-lar proof whether the four dollar and, three dollar Lock-HEART Hais of the Spring fashion, are not unequaled, for the price, in the city of New-York.

Ladies! The Spring-time of the vear has come; and if you wish to promenade, you will find at Millers's, in Canal-at beautiful Gater Boots of all the fashionable styles, at 16 and 18 shillings the pair; first quality Sippers, Thes and Buskins at 9s and 10s; second quality same styles at 6s and 2s per pair; with Misses and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices. Remember, J. B. Millers's, 134 Canal st.

PARIS MADE MANTILLAS, &c .- ALEX. T. STEWART & Co. have received and will be prepared to exhibit, on Montay next, March 3, their Spring stock of Paris made Mantillas, &c. Broadway, Chambers and Reade ets. ml 4t

Persons wishing to adopt a safe, pidicious and thorough system of advertising, can do so through the agency of V. B. Palmer, as he is specially appointed and authorized by the proprietors of the best newspapers of every section of the country, for which he is daily receiving advertise ments, and from whose list a choice and unitable selection can be made, adapted to various business possuits. Every information which the experience of the agent enables him to impart in relation to the most suitable appears, districts of country, modes of advertising, &c. (if desired) is cheerfully communicated.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—The intellectual learned and well read men well much condemn their heredulity and supplineness, when they are compelled to know the lacis from the positive experience of the more illiterate though higher gifted, truth discovering public, when the reminiscence breaks in upon their memory, that all the highest class of deeply studied writers upon Neurology. Physiology, and Pathology (Etiology, Semedulic, but changed Theropeta) have all advanced the theory of the brain being the reservoir or the Storehous of the Nervous fluid, that if anything can be discovered to arouse it in cases of disease, health must regain her sway. Now it is easy to teat the truth that I: is discovered; for neither the weakest or the strongest nerved man could take half a bottle of my antid the without the most evident proofs of the fact. T. WATTS, M. D., 410 Greenwich at. Depot 102 Nasan at \$1 per bottle. WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .- The in-

EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST CAPS .- E.H. NEWNAN, 3314 Broadway, offers about 100 dezen of the above at 4z, 5z and 5z, each. The usual prices are 5z to 5z. Ladies will find them the cheapest goods ever offered to their notice. Also, a large lot of lace and muslin Under Sleeves of the newest styles.

Citizens and strangers wishing to get a good article in the form of Boots, Shoes, or Gaiters, we can safely recommend them to the highly respeciable establishment at 41 Cortland st., under the Merchants' Hotel, where they can find the French Calf Boots, upon terms the most reasonable. Those studying economy as well as beauty, could not do better than to give them a call.

THE DOCTOR.

GOLDSMITH'S NEW SUITE OF ROOMS FOR PRIVATE PUPILS.—We learn that Mr. Goldsstruckes just taken, and fitted up with great elegance, a new suits of rooms for private pupils in Penamaship. These apartments are in addition to his ample and commodious classrooms, making his estire establishment in the Lafarge Buildings, 223 Broad way, coasis of eight rooms. The cheap classes continue during the present week.

Families wishing to obtain a good and pure stricle of Soap, would do well to call at my man ufactory and examine the Pale Yellow Steam Soap. It is made of the beat ne erials, being entirely free from fish oil and other injurious ingredients, so much used in Soap. It is clear of that sticky property so common in poor Soap, and will not become dark by age. Also, Patent Candles, which will remain hard in any climate, and burn longer than Sperm. Fancy Soaps of every kind, for the toilet and bath use, including the Paim Soap, so well known as a remedy for chapped hands. The above are for sale in any quantity for Irisl. Goods delivered free of charge.

Sm 2w* 108, 110 and 112 Cliffst, north end. W. HULL'S SON, 108, 110 and 112 Chiff-at., north end.

5m 2w* Soap and Candles manufactured and for sale by W. HULL'S SON, 108, 110 and 112 Cliff-st., New-York. 20f 10t*

HOWARD HOTEL, corner of Broadway and deleniane, New York, is now kept by Albert United States Hote, Boaton, and CLARK, forme. To should be stated Hote, Boaton, and Sanuel Balley. The house being Sanuel improved, traves. will find it one of the most commuch improved, traves. will find it one of the most commuch improved, traves. Will find the city. 27f 2w fortable and convenient Hou.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

HUTCHINGS'S VEGETABLE DYSPERSIA BITTERS - Everybody is complaining of illness, and the most common messady is that of Dyspepsia. The irresolution and want of purpose exhibited by so many arises from this annoying disease, and, if its victims would but test the merits of BUTCHINGS'S Vegetable Dyspepsia litters, they would find prompt and permanent relief from its use. The principal office for its sale is 122 Fulton-st.

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAM-ILY PILLS do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and re-tall, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st. New York Price 25 cents. 44 9mW&S*

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billious attacks. Liver Complaint, Head-sche, Gont, Giddiness, habitual Coattweness, Loss of Appe-site and Indigestion. Depot, 166 William at. For sale by the principal city druggists and chemists. d34 dm?u WTh&S.

PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monsay, March 4.

This morning, at an early hour, a young man, named Henry Sherber, was found in the lobby of the Chestnut at. Theatre, in a dying condition, having taken a quantity of morphine. He is a German, and poverty drove him to the committal of the act. He was removed to the Hospital, where every thing has been done to restore him; but he still lies in a state of stupor, without the slightest chance of surviving.

Judge Burnside is very low to day. He is

Judge Burnside is very low to-day. He is not expected to survive.

The past winter has been the mildest known in Philadelphia for half a century.

The Govron market continues inactive, and the few sales making are at irregular prices. The export demand for Frour continues limited, but holders are firm at \$4.50 \$\psi\$ bit for shipping brands. The sales for city consumption are limited at \$4.50 \$\prices\$ for common and extra brands. The last sale of Rye Flour was at \$3.44.800 bbls Corn Medi sold yesterday at a trific less than \$4.37\pmathred{p}\$ bbl. Grains—No transactions in Wheat or Rye have been reported. The market is well supplied with Corn, but the demand is limited; sales of \$6.700 bushels Southern Yellow, afont, at \$9 cts, and a lot of Penn'a in store on Broad street, at \$6 cents—Ox7s are dell. In Fravisions there is more activity and countderable sales of pickled hams have been made at 9 and shoulders at \$6 cents \$\psi\$ bb. Fork and Lard are bold higher. Whits yie dull; small sales of bbls at 24 and bbds at 24 \$\pi 222\$ cents.

Sales or \$700 cks.—First Beard—250 Reading R.R. \$0; \$50 do, \$61; 120 Girard Bank, 111; 11 Mechanics Bank, 30; \$1 N.A. Couls. 78; \$0.000 do, 47; 1,1000 U.S. \$6, \$22; 111; 2,000 do, \$7; 1164; 200 Lebigh Nav. \$6, \$44; 100 Morris Canal, 17; 1,100 changes. Del Canal \$6, 56, 374; 20 Pennsylvants R.R. 44; 80 Morris Canal, (preferred) 101; 5,000 State \$6, \$65.

vania R.R. 44; 80 Morria Canal, (preferred) 101; 5,000 State 5, 94; Second Roard.—\$360 Wilmington R.R. 5a, 94; 10 Mecha Bank, 304; 600 Reading R.R. 304; \$3,000 Reading R.R. Morrigage 5a, 4b, 50; \$6,000 Schemectady Nav 6a, 60, 51; \$6,000 County 5a, 94; \$1,000 Wilmington R.R. 6a, 94; \$1,250 State 5a, 94; 21 Fean R.R. 4; 1 Schonectady Bank, 3; 100 Union Canal, 14; \$5,000 N A Coal 5a, 74; \$350 Chean-peake & Delaware Canal 6a, '67, 972; \$1,363 do, 98; 150 Girard Bank, \$13}.

INDIANA.—The Seneca (Ohio) Advertiser (Pot Metal) is out against his "brithrin" in Indiana. Hear him: "The Democrats of the Indiana Constitutional Convention have compromised upon a section establishing a system of banking more iniquitous, if possible, than the Ohio system. This is about as consistent as a Christian attempting to

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Baltic sails from this port To-Day at 12 o'clock.

FROM CALIFORNIA.-The Georgia, Empire City and North America are all due, and will probably arrive within two days. They will bring dates from San Francisco to the 1st of February.

Adjournment of Congress.

The Second Session of the XXXIst Congress terminated its existence yesterday at 12 o'clock, M. The concluding proceedings will be found in another col-

Among the bills passed were the Civiland Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the Army Appropriation bill, the Navy Appropriation bill, the bill reducing the Rates of Postage, the Post-Office Appropriation bill, the bill establishing new Post-Offices and Post Routes, and the bill making Appropriations for Light Houses.

Among those defeated were the French Spoliations bill, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the Joint Resolution making the new Land Warrants assignable, the Joint Resolution annulling Mr. Ritchie's Printing Contract, and the Resolution creating the grade of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

There were conflicting accounts in town yesterday in regard to the fate of the Land Warrant Resolution, but it was certainly defeated. The amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, increasing the compensation of the Collins' Line of Steamers for carrying the Mails between New-York and Liverpool, was lost. The Appropriation for Naval Works in New-York were increased \$50,000.

IOWA.

Growth of Davenport-Profits of Farming on the Prairies-Do. at the East.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

DAVENFORT, Iowa, Wednesday, Jan. 22. Davenport is situated at the foot of the Upper Rapids of the Mississippi, near Rock Island, and has water-power equal to any in the United States. A better site for a town could not be desired. The ground gradually ascends from the river for half a mile, with an elevation averaging five feet to the square until it strikes the foot of a hill, gradually rising seventy feet above the lower plain. This town has now twenty-five hundred inhabitants, and four steam mills. A large founinhabitants, and four steam mills. A large foundry will be built here in the Spring. The first house was erected in 1836. The buildings will compare with those of most any eastern village. Nearly all are of brick. We now have seven churches, two seminaries, one College, three public and five private schools.

In 1840, flour was brought to Davenport, but the two large steam will recently built have.

the two large steam mills recently built here have exported twenty five thousand barrels of

have exported twenty five thousand barrels of flour since last August.

The Agricultural products of Scott County have doubled within the last three years, and are still rapidly increasing. It requires but one year to bring a prairie farm under cultivation. There are now about seven hundred farms opened within ten miles of Davenport. The average quantity of grain to the acre is—of Spring Wheat, 20 bushels; Winter, do, 30; Barley, 40; Bush Oats, 50; Corn, 60; Potatoes, 200; Onions, 200.

Stone Coal, of a good quality, is flound here in abundance. It costs at the banks \$2 per tun; in Davenport, \$3.

Lumber per thousand—Pine, \$12; Oak, \$10; Shingles \$3; Brick, \$4.

Wages: Day laborers, \$1 per day; Carpenters, \$1; Bricklayers, \$2. Other mechanics in proportion.

Public Land of the best quality may still be had within eight miles of Davenport.

A heavy capital is not required in Iowa to make an industrious man comfortably independent, and eventually rich.

will now give you the cost of opening a

above : 0 ·· Corn ·· 30 ·· 540 00 ·· Potatoes ·· 50 ··1,000 00

There is your year's Work and farm clear. If you can beat that in the State of New York, just me know. The above figures may be relied on. In two years from this time, we can go from this place to New York City, in two days, all the way by Rail Road. We shall commence work in the spring on the road from Rock Island, opposite Davenport to Chicago. One of the results that must follow the opening

of these Railroads must be obvious to every far-mer. Eastern lands must come down, and Western lands must go up. The Eastern Farmer cannot pay from \$40 to \$100. per acre for land, and compete with Western lands that averages and compete with Western lands that averages about \$7. per acre, improved, and yields at least one-third more to the acre and with one half the labor. Yours, &c., Jacob M. Eldridge.

Remarks.

Mr. Eldridge is a good hand at cyphering-we trust that he is equally good at farming; but he must calculate a little closer than the above. In his estimate of the cost of breaking up, fencing and cultivating a Prairie farm in his section, we find no allowance for Seed, which, for forty acres of Wheat and ten of Potatoes, is no small item. Nor do we find any allowance for the cost of cultivating, harvesting and marketing the 1,200 bushels of Wheat, 1,800 bushels of Corn, and 2,000 bushels of Potatoes which he liberally allows his newly broken Prairie to produce. We suppose he means that the owner could sow, plant, guard, harvest and market all this himself in the course of a year. We will not say he could not, but we will say that he must work faithfully and step about rather lively to do it, and he would want at least one good team (we think two) to help him, and that the cost of such team. with wagons, implements of culture, &c. should have been included in his estimate. We will also remark that if Wheat brings 70 cents per bushel and Potatoes fifty at Davenport, while the average yield of the latter on newly broken Prairie is 200 bushels per acre, the men who buy them pay quite as much as they are worth.

In all this we intend no disparagement of the Prairie region of the West, and especially of the Upper Mississippi. It is a beautiful, fertile, bountiful region, and the poor man who has reached it may well

thank a kind Providence and need not wander to the Sacramento in quest of Gold. He can make it faster on the banks of the

The Valley of the Mississippi is the

most spacious and fertile in the world. We advise poor men with a little money and a good many children (present or prospective) to make toward it and settle in it as fast as they can. Illinois and Iowa are two States which especially invite immigration, and we presume the region around Davenport is one of its finest. But there is no need of drawing invidious comparisons. Good farming is a good business anywhere and will pay nearly as well in New-York or New-Jersey as in Iowa. A poor man who has no farm, little credit and less means, should slide Westward if possible; but he who owns a farm, has the money to buy one or even the credit to purchase and stock one amply, can do well even at our Eastern high prices of Land. We do not speak here of the fancy prices affixed to lands near great cities, in view of their being required for village lots or country seats at some day not distant, but the prices of fair farming lands fifty to a hundred miles from this city. Such lands may now be bought, say eighty acres of good land, with buildings thereon worth \$2,000, for \$5,000, reducing the cost of the naked land to less than \$40 per acre. We will admit that it would cost \$20 more to fertilize these lands so that they will average sixty bushels of Corn to the acre. Now this Corn will certainly net the producer, one year with another, 60 cents per bushel, which will allow \$10 per acre for the cost of cultivation above that of Iowa, and still leave \$8 per acre for the rent of corn land in this region over and above its Western price. That is to say: A man able to do either can better afford to grow corn in New-Jersey or Southern New-York on land that costs him \$100 per acre than to produce that same Corn on land equally productive in Iowa or Western Illinois that might be given him for nothing. But he who knows how and has the means can make money by farming either here or [Ed. Trib.

Our Parisian Correspondent and Hon. Abbott Lawrence.

The following letters explain themselves. We call upon the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, New-York Express, Utica Gazette, and any other papers that have given currency to the slander upon Mr. Fay to state the fact of its utter refutation by Mr. Law-RENCE himself. We give place first to Mr. FRY's note to us:

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1851. Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1851.

Mesers, Editors of The Tribune:

The statement by the London Correspondent of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser that the Parisian correspondent of the New-York Tribune had sought to borrow money of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, and failing in the attempt had attacked him through your columns, is, of course, as you asserted, utterly false. I never had any communication, directly or indirectly, on any subject, with Mr. Lawrence, and only know him as a public man, whose acts I have the right to dissuss. There may have been some sharper in London passing may have been some sharper in London passing himself off as your correspondent, and hence the story. I shall instantly address a line to Mr. Lawrence on the subject. Please to publish this.

Yours, truly,

W. H. FRY.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Fry to Mr. Lawrence after the publication of the slander:

PARIS, QUAI VOLTAIRE, No. 17, Feb. 11, 1851.
SIR: I take the liberty of enclosing two newspaper paragraphs which will explain themselves. The one is part of the London Correspondence of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, under date of 1851, and you will perceive that it accuses the Paris Correspondent of The New-York Daily Tribune of endeavoring to borrow \$100 of you, and failing to get black mail, proceeding to attack you, and that "Mr Lawrence tells the story as a good joke." The charge I deem, for my own part, altogether beneath notice; but, as you will perceive by the second paragraph inclosed that the Editors of The Tribune have very kindly undertaken to deny it on their own responsibility, and as I have been told by my friends it would be proper to have your denial to it, I beg the favor of a line from you, stating that the circumstance, as de-tailed respecting me, is wholly false; that I have never called on you in London or elsewhere; that have never written to you, and never sought to I have never written to you, and never sought to borrow money of you. I would be additionally obliged to you if you would send a duplicate of your answer to this note to E. P. Fry, Wall-st., New York, otherwise it cannot go by the next steamer, so as to appear without delay in The Tribune. I have the honor to be Your ebedient servant, WM. H. FRY. Hon. Almost Lawrence, Envoy Extraordinary, &c.

The following is the reply to the above:

DUPLICATE | London, Wednesday, February 12, '51. |
SIR: I am requested by Mr. Lawrence to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th isst, and to say, in reply, that the circumstances detailed in the enclosed extract from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser are not true, as regards

He requests me to add, however, that another person, representing himself as the Paris Correspondent of The New-York Tribune, did, last Summer, seek to borrow money of him, and that, with reference to that person, some of the circumstances stated in that extract are true.

He desires me also to add, that the letter in the Buffalo Advertiser was neither written at his in-stigation nor with his knowledge.

A duplicate of this letter will be sent to New-

York, according to your request.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. FRY, Esq., Paris. JOHN C. B. DAVIS.

A German Opinion of American News papers.

We translate the following from the Grenzboten, an excellent weekly paper published at Leipsic. Our readers may perceive by it that their beloved country is not universally admitted to excel all others, at least in its newspapers. By way of consolation, however, let us assure them that the writer does not know so much as he thinks he does :- in fact the scantiness of his information and the excess of his assurance give his remarks a rather amusing character, even while our national vanity winces under the truth there is in them. It will be observed, too, that the worst thing he says of the press in the United States is fortified by the ponderous authority of the North American Review.

"America is that country of the earth where perhaps the press has the least of useful influence. and where, at the same time, there are the most newspapers. The American newspapers are almost exclusively devoted to news. This material part of journalism has absorbed everything; talent is of little account, and no other rivalry is known-As everybody in America subscribes for some

paper or other, the only thing is to get ahead o' other papers with the latest intelligence. To do this the publisher of an American journal is capable of every sacrifice and every exertion. Ex penses, couriers, extra trains, are put in requisition, and the electric telegraph employed to an extent unheard of in Europe. Even the President's Message, a very long document, is regularly dis Message, a very long document, is regularly dispatched by telegraph. The steamers too, coming from Europe, are boarded miles from land by boats kept for the purpose by the journals. As soon as a boat gets its dispatches it makes off with all speed for their publication. One conquers his competitor by means of an arrow shot ashore. Every city, even the smallest, has several papers. Rochester, with 30,000 inhabitants has five papers which, however, contain puthing but advertisements, communicacontain nothing but advertisements, communications, and often slanderous abuse. "No Ameri contain nothing but advertisements, communica-tions, and often slanderous abuse. "No American," says Tocqueville in his excellent work on America, "would dare to propose to restrict the lib-erty of the press." The recklessness of the North American press surpasses all bounds. "Too often" says the North American Review, "the newspa-pers are the organs of the meanest and basest passions. They contribute little, can serve no useful or honorable interest, and are a disgrace to the country." In England there are about 370 papers for twenty-six millions of human beings in America, for fourteen millions of inhabitants there are 11,000 newspapers. All travelers in the United States, and the most respected statemen of the country itself—we cite only Webster—are unanimous in their condemnation of the mean and reckless tone of the "American Press."

The Connecticut Election.

We see that the Opposition in the Ist District have again placed in nomination Loren P. Waldo. to be beaten, we trust, by that stanch Whig, CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Origen S. Seymour, who has been nominated for Congress by the Opposition in the IVth Dis trict, had for antagonists Edward H. Phelps, Geo. Taylor, Geo. Ferry, and John Cotton Smith o Sharon, (the late President of the Loco State Con vention) Smith was Seymour's principal competitor for the nomination. He had 24 votes on the first ballot and 4 votes on the third, to 75 for Seymour, who had only 40 on the first ballot, and Smith's friends at the next move surrendered him altogether, a result at which he is said to have been excessively mortified, as he had counted with certainty on a nomination and election for uttering the following choice bit of patriotism be. fore the assembled Democracy of Connecticut over whom he presided:

"The fact is, gentlemen, the Democracy of this country bate England, and only wait for the signal to beat open the doors of Buckingham Palace with the buttends of their rifes, and arouse the slumbers of Victoria with the shricks of the American Engle." The Convention which nominated Seymour

passed a series of resolutions sanctioning the Peace Measures, the Fugitive Slave Law, &c.

We trust a good Whig will be chosen from the IVth District, who will always be found defending the honor of his State and the nation, and that the Hunker suppliant for Southern favor, Mr. O. S. Seymour, will have leave to stay at home. Mr. Butler (Whig) represented this District in Congress at the last session.

It seems to be generally admitted that Chauncey F. Cleveland, whom the Opposition, after a hard struggle, re-nominated in the IIId District, will not be elected so easily next time, if the Whige make any show of a fight for their own candidate, John C. Ames, of Sterling. Cleveland was nominated on the seventh ballot, and among the prominent contestants for the nomination were Geo. S. Catlin, E. Williams, Wm. P. Eaton, and J. W. Stedman, whose friends prevented the nomination of Gov. C. from being de clared unanimous.

We learn from the Hartford Times, that on the 7th ballot, there were five in one roll for Mr Cleveland. This roll was thrown out. That

"On account of the roll of votes, and the sudden increase of the aggregate, it was proposed than another ballot be taken, but Cleveland's friends opposed this, and there were no more ballots. Mr. Cleveland's friends were much excited, and denounced Mr. Williams in ungenerous terms. The resolutions declared that the Compromise measures were called for by public sentiment, and that the laws ought to be enforced." The New-Haven Register, Hartford Times, and

other Hunker papers show Cleveland no favor. and call upon him to define his position on their pet measure, the Fugitive Slave Law.

JOHN M. NILES, formerly Loco U. S. Senator from Connecticut, in a recent letter, has been defending his position on the 'Peace Measures.'

"This Fuglive law is not only a palpable and dangerous violation of the Constitution, but is equally subversive of all the great principles of liberty, which a free
people should cherish. The duty of the people in respect to an unconstitutional and oppressive law must
always be in some measure a question of expediency, depending on the circumstances of the case. When danger
is imminent, and redress cannot be hoped for in any other
way, resistance by force is not only justifiable, but a
duty."

Charter Elections.

Workester, Mass .- An effort was made here to get up a ticket to defeat the Free Soilers, but the llatter were so well organized they elected their whole ticket.

PETER C. BACON (F. S.) is elected Mayor by 59 majority over all the candidates in nomination His principal opponent, Warren Lazell, the nominee of the "Citizens" party was also a Free Soiler. All the Aldermen elected are Free Soilers, 8 in number.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass .- The wretched majority principle has prevented the choice of a Mayor .-The vote stood for George Stevens, (Whig,) 425; Abraham Edwards, (Citizen's candidate,) 620; Wm. Parmenter, (Opp.) 256; scattering 25; ne cessary to a choice, 668. Whig Aldermen and Councilmen elected, and among the latter we no tice Franklin Sawyer, Jr. formerly an editor in Michigan, and more recently the editor of the New-Orleans Tropic.

The Whigs have carried Lancaster, Mass.

N. Y. Town Election. - Supervisors SCHOHARIE, (Complete.)

SCHOHARIE, (Complete.)

WHIGS.
Conceville, Wm. Lee.
Cohleskill, Dan'i Kilmer.
Jefferson, Samuel R. Grigga.
Sharop, Adam Empil.
Schobarie, Albines Hess.
Summit, Robert Crapser-6,
Opposition.
Broome, George Cherlitree.
Blenkeim, Hez Dickerman.

HENRY S. GEYER AND SECESSION .- The miser.

able faction of Missouri Secessionists (the anti-Bentonians) were handsomely slipped up in the election of Henry S. Geyer to the U.S. Senate. He proves to have as little sympathy for "Secesston" as Gen. James, (who, by the way, is said to be certainly in favor of Land Reform, whatever his views may be on the Fugitive Slave law, the next War with England, and other "vexatious questions,") the new Rhode-Island Senator, has with Dorrism. Mr. Geyer, in a recent letter, avows himself to be a thorough going Whig and averse to the formation of a Southern "Secession' party, and says he will not aid or abet in any or. ganization making Slavery the exclusive test of his orthodoxy as a Missourian. Mr. G was elect. ed to the Senate by the vote of quite a number of the opponents of Benton, but one of the friends of Benton decided the result by voting with the Whigs and anti Bentonian Locos for Geyer. Mr. Geyer is represented to be a liberal, out-spoken man, and worthy of the exalted station he has been chosen to. Western interests will find in been chosen to. West

NEW PAPERS .- The American Household Bud get is the title of a new aspirant for literary favor just started in Boston. It is a handsomely printed sheet in quarto form The Canadian Son of Temperance is a good Temperance Weekly started at Toronto, as the organ of the Sons of Tem. perance in that portion of Her Majesty's DoWASHINGTON.

Struggle in the Senate on the River and Har-bor Bill-Minority insisting apon its Right to Govern.

Correspondence of The Tribune

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March S, 8 o'clock, Evantog.) River and Harbor bill still under discussion through an unbroken session of nine hours to-day in addition to the time spent on it last week .-Amendments upon amendments of every possible description, and Bunkum speeches of all sorts have been the order of the day and evening on the Opposition side of the House. It is not a little remarkable that but two Southern Whig members oppose this bill, while the entire strength of the Opposition party South is array. ed sgainst it.

It has often struck me what a pity it was that the people did not understand legislative operations as well as those who are the actors in them Here we have had a minority of the higher branch Here we have had a minority of the higher branch of the National Legislature opposing, by every factious expedient that the bad rules of the Senate permits, a bill which has passed the more popular branch by a large majority, and for which there is an evident snd undoubted majority in the body of which they are members. On the floor below, a military Senator (Col. JEFF, DAVIS) is tearing a passion to tatters, to very flinders, upon a rayument denying the authority of the manary upon the support of the ment denying the authority of the ma-He insists that the bill is not constitujority. He insists that the bill is not constitu-tional, and therefore the majority have no right to pass it—thus assuming himself to be the only proper judge of what is and what is not Consti-tutional, not only in opposition to the majority in Congress, but taking upon his single shoulders the duties and privileges of the Supreme Court.

A new and ingenious move has been made.

Senator Souls has sent to the Clerk a long and prosy report upon some survey, which promises to kill a couple of hours of the time. The Clerk proceeds for an hour or so, nobody listening. The Senate in great confusion. PHELPS of Vt. finally moves that further reading be dispensed with. A long debate ensues, the opponents of the bill in-sisting upon reading the report, and at the same time endeavoring by all sorts of twistifications to make it appear to the country that the majority are the factions party.

A new move! An Administration member, Mr.
Pearce of Md moves to lay the bill on the table. Considerable sensation among the Whigs)-

Voted down, 33 to 23.

Mr. Cr.Ay says, emphatically, that he is willing to try the question mooted by the Senator from Mississippi whether the minority or majority mould govern.

The House of Representatives continues about

every five minutes to send in Senate bills it has taken up from the Speaker's table and passed. By general consent, on motion, they are sent to the President.

Amendments are still the order. As fast as one is voted down, some opponent of the bill hops up and offers another.

up and offers another.

No amendment, however proper, can be accepted by the majority, as the adoption of amendments would kill the bill in the House; so they are all voted down. The bill was so carefully pre-pared in the House, however, that it would be difficult to amend it to advantage, even were it

Mr. FOOTE, who has been on his feet a hundred times, has just moved to lay on the table—Lost, 35 to 23. Mr. Atchison of Miss has kindly informed the Senate that the opposition will be kept up until the adjournment.

Mr. CLEMENS now offers a batch of amendments,

and is proceding to testify matters so as to make it appear that the minority are acting in a manner perfectly right and proper. He announces his de-termination that no "false facts" shall go out to the country. (It would be curious to know what false fact grammar Mr. CLEMENS uses.) It is now about 10 o'clock. The prospect of any yielding on either side appears to be but slight.—
The minority, least of all, seem disposed to allow the Senate to vote upon the bill.

WOUTER VON TWILLER.

Impressions of Oregon:

Extracts from a private letter communicated to The Tri-bune.] OREGON CITY, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1850. I was appointed Assistant Marshal on the 1st of September, and have been busily employed ever since. I shall finish my divisions in about three weeks more. I start out again to morrow morning. I have just returned from taking it along down the shores of the Willamette and Co. lumbia rivers. I went alone in a large Chinook canoe, paddling over a hundred miles. You would have laughed to have seen me one night out in the middle of the Columbia river, tide and wind against me, bareheaded, (having lost my cap the day before,) and trying to catch the little steam boat "Columbia," commanded by James Frost About 12 o'clock at night, after a sharp race, I

overhanled her and got on board. We have enjoyed a most delightful fall and winter in Oregon: The rains held off much longer than usual, and now, after they have set in, the weather is not such as to hinder a person from I have had a most excellent opportunity of see-

ing the country, and I must say I am well pleased with it. The upper countries are rich, productive and most excellent stock lands. I have seen the fourth crop of wheat raised from one sowing, and the farmer told me that the last crop yielded bet ter than the first. I think that it is the easiest country for a farmer to live in that I ever saw in my life: he can lay on his back and raise all the stock he wants: it does not cost him as much to raise an ox or a cow as it does to feed a hen: there is no feeding at all to be done through the winter: stock of all kind can ran out all winter ong and keep fat. The climate, with the exception of two or three months in the winter, is de-lightful, and I suppose one of the most healthy in the world. From the month of April until the month of September the country is a perfect flower garden. I had no idea what the country was until I started out on this trip, and since that, I must candidly confess that Oregon is a healthy, productive, rich, pleasant, and easy country to

Every thing is high here yet, and the markets are very irregular: boarding from \$10 to \$12 per week; washing, \$4 per doz.; clothing is very It costs me on an average about \$60 a month to live. DANL. O'NEILL.

The Sixteenth Ward. There was an accidental omission in the state-

ment of the Whig Committee of Ward XVI, pubished in the Tribune yesterday, which we correct by reprinting the entire passage with the omitted sentence in brackets. It is as follows:

sentence in brackets. It is as follows:

Such was the evidence, as we have given it, presented to the Sub-Committee of the Young Men, which was the first that met. A mejority of that Committee decided to report to the Young Men's General Committee that the Delegates on the ticket numbered one were entitled to their seats in the General Committee, while the minority member decided to report in favor of sending the election back to the Ward. But when the night of the needing of the Young Men's General Committee arrived, and while that Committee were in season, the Sub-Committee on the Suxteenth Ward retired, and after a short consultation, and without any new facts or evidence, reconsidered their Report and unanimously agreed to report to send the election back to the Ward. The gross injustice of this act on their part needs no comment here. It must strike all, as it does us, as a deliberate and paloable frand upon you and us. This last Report of the Sub-Committee was then adopted by the Young Men's General Committee; and here the matter ended until the action of the Senior Committee should be known.

Cortland Presbytery on the Fugitive Slave Law.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote at their semi-annual meeting, held at Cortland, N. Y. Feb. 11:

Whereas, We have, in years past, judged it important to declare the system of American Siavery to be intrinsically unrighteous, and entirely at variance with the spirit and principles of the New Testament; and Whereas, the recent enactment of Congress, called the "Fugitive Slave Law," ecolons it upon all good and peaceable citizens to assist in the seizure and return of the fugitive; and Whereas, some ministers of the Gospel have employed their position and talents to persuade the community that to obey this law is of paramount obligation, and a high Christian duty—Therefore.

of peramount obligation, and a high Christian duty—Therefore.

Resolved, That as much as we are bound to obey human enactments when they require what is morally right, no principle is more cleany taught in the Scriptures than that all such ecactments are null and void when it ey enjoin what its contrary to the word of God.

Resolved, That the Fuglitive Slave law is plainly at variance with the Divine law, "Thou shalt not deliver to his master the servant which is escaped from his master to thee," as well as with the spirit and principles of the New Testament. When told, therefore, that we must not abeliev the fuglitive, but aid the man-catcher is taking him back to hopeless bondage, we must refuse to obey, and suffer the penalties rather than do that which will offead the God of the oppressed. In this case we can do no less than "obey God rather than man." H. R. DUNHAM, Stated Clerk.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Magnetic Telegraph Office, cor. Hancver and Beaver and For late and important Telegraph dispatches see Sixth Page.

Municipal Elections in New-York State, 2

James Wadsworth (a Free Soil Loco) has been James Wadsworth (a Free Soil Loco) has been elected Mayor of this city by 600 majority over SHERMAN J. JEWETT. This result is the same as last year, a Hunker Loco, H. K. Smith, having been chosen at the last election, and the Council stands unchanged, 5 Whigs and 5 Opposition, Pearley A. Child (Opp.) is chosen Police Justice, and Albert S. Merrill (Opp.) City Justice of the Peace.

Peace.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, March 4.

Nicholas E. Paine, (Opp.) has been chosen to succeed Richardson (Opp.) as Mayor of this City by a majority of 500 over Charles M. St. John; City Attorney, Henry Hunter, Justice of the Peace, Butler Bardwell; Sape, intendent of Streets, Henry Cady; Overseer of the Poor, David McKay; Assessors, (2 years.) Adonijsh Green, and for 1 year, Daniel Waters; and for City Scaler, Andrew Breakey, (all Opp.) are said to be chosen over their Whig competitors.

Auseum, Tuestay, March 4.

The Whigs have almost made a clean sweep, although the Opposition closely contested the Election. Aurelian Conkling, (Whig) is reelected Mayor by 203 majority; City Clerk, William F. Segoine; Police Justice, James H. Bostwick; Justice of the Peace, Horace T. Cook; Collector, Jos. White; Overseers of the Poor, George Dyer; Stephen S. Austin, all Whigs.

white; Overseers of the Poor, George Dyer; White; Overseers of the Poor, George Dyer; Stephen S. Austin, all Whigs. Three Whig Constables are also elected, beside Whig Ward officers in the First, Second and Third Wards, except a Supervisor in the latter Ward. In the Fourth Ward the Whigs have only chosen their

Samuel R. Beardsley, (Opp.) has been elected Mayor of this city over James H. Lyon, (Whis) and Samuel B Ludlow, Temperance. One Temperance Whig and three Opp. Aldermen chosen. Col. John E. Hinman (Opp) has been elected Mayor by a majority of 150 over John Bryan, (Whig) and a Whig Recorder, (Erastus Clark,) is also chosen. Board of Aldermen, six Whigs to

Joseph M. Warren (Opp.) is chosen Mayor by 100 mrjority over Hiram Slocum, Whig, a result which was produced by local feeling. Charles E. Brintnall, (Whig,) is elected Justice of the Justices' Court. The Opp. have 7 out of the 13 Councilmen.

Three Whig and 4 Opp. Trustees have been chosen in this village. The Whigs did not make such great exertions as last year, when they had

Extensive Counterfelting in Missouri. Sr. Louis, Tuesday, March 4.

Capt. Cozens, who left here a few days since for Jefferson County, has elicited some information about Moore, the counterfeiter. He proceeded to the house occupied by him before he left for California, and succeeded in discovering in an outhouse two large boxes, containing a press for printing bank bills, of beautiful manufacture, bank note paper, vices, saws, engraving implements, &c.; and an earthen jug, tightly corked, was also found, containing a large quantity of counterfeit bills on the Bank of Missouri in all about \$200,000. Destructive Fire in Utlea.

A fire broke out this afternoon in Hawley's Stables on John st., destroying the stables, together with an engine house on John st., 4 horses
are reported lost. D. & T. M. Owen's bakery;
Brown's barber shop; Whelen's grocery; Ewing's
shoe shop; Butterfield & Co.'s livery stables, on
Main st. were size burned. The Chanapor House Main st, were siso burned. The Chenange House was damaged by fire and water; the furniture was mostly removed. The amount of property destroyed is not yet ascertained. All were part-

From the South.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 4.
The New-Orleans mail of the 25th ult has arrived. Father Mathew is administering the pledge to thousands in New Orleans, preparatory

to his tour of Texas,

A great meeting in favor of railroads in the Mississippi Valley was held at New Orleans on the 24th. It was addressed by Gov. Jones of Tean. Sixty thousand dollars was at once subscribed for —Mr. James Robb leading off with \$30,000.

Maryland Reform Convention. Annapolia, Tuesday, March 4.
The Convention have adopted a clause author-

reasonable amount of the property of debtors, not exceeding \$500; also a clause forbidding any fature lottery grants after the expiration of existing

The Florida at Savannah

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 4.
The steamship Florida, from New-York, Saturday afternoon, arrived at her wharf here at o'clock this morning.

Cholera in Tennessee-Destruction of a

Nashville. Tuesday, March 4.

In the Town of Franklin, Tens. Cholera has prevailed of late, and up to last evening, fourteen deaths had occurred from it. One death has also occurred here from Cholera, a Mr. Dodge.

The steamer "Beauty" was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday.

Markets St. Louis, March 4 , P. M. Our Markets generally are inactive with light transactions. The following are the quotations: Wheat 86 \$66., Flour, very cuit. at 3 \$6 for superfine; Corn tending downwards, 374 \$2 39; Oats 36. Little doing in provisions—Mess Pork is held \$2 15 9 \$12 00—no buyers: sales have been made of 200,000 pounds long middlings at 69; Bason 5 \$2 54, sides 64 \$2 68; Hams 74 \$2 78; Lard, number 1, is seiling at 74, and dry salted Meats at 44 \$2 65; Whisky is dull at 21 \$2 214.

Weather Items. By Morse's Line, 16 Wallst!
| Monday, March 4-8 P.M.
| BUFFALO.—This has been an unpleasant and cloudy
| day—wind southwest—ther. 42; bar. 29 20.
| ROCHESTER.—Weather has been fine and clear to-day—
wind weat—thawed all day—ther. 40.
| AUBURN.—Cloudy and rather warmer—wind south—bar.

Syracuse—Been all sorts of a day; snowed some during the morning—wind E.N.E.—ther. 35.
UTICA.—Cloudy and unpleasant. We have had rather a disagreeable day—wind east—ther. 37; bur falling.
ALEANY.—Been cloudy and snowed a little to-day—wind now southeast—ber. 29:584; mercury 75; ther. 42.
TROY.—Cloudy but mild—ther. 41; wind south.

By Bain's Line, 23 Wall-st.]

TURSDAY, March 4-3 P.M.

BUFFALO-Fort Porter, 3 P.M.-Barometor 29, 24; ther.

attached 42; ther. detached 33; clearness of sky 3; wind
S.S.W.; clouds S.W. 2; occasional flurries of snow during

the day.

ROCHESTER—Mild and cloudy, wind S : looks like rain ROCHESTER—Shild and Coudy, wind 8,
AGRURN—Cloudy and mild; wind 8,
SYRACUSE—Little snow during day, but appearance of
rain, now quite cloudy; light 5, wind; ther. 40,
UTICA—Wind E. cloudy and mild; have had some snow

UTICA—Wild E. Cloudy and mild; have and some snow to-day; ther. 40.

ALEANY—Clear balmy breezes from W; ther. 40.

TROY—Clear fine day, wind W; ther. 30½.

KINGSTON, N. Y.—A clear and beautiful starlight evening, rather cold yet.

Nawsurgh—Mild and clear; wind N.W.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 4.
As soon as the journal was read, Mr. SchoosMANER, (elected to the next Congress, from the
Xth Congressional District, Ulster and Delaware,)
rose and stated that as his right to remain in his
seat after to day was questioned, he desired the
judgment of the Senate. ASSEMBLY.... PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented for the repeal of the Free School Law; for a recharter of the Sodus Canal Company; for the prevention or diversion of any portion of the travel of the New York and Eric Bailroad through New Jersey; of the William Programme Company of the W

Erie Railroad through New Jersey; of the Williamsburgh Dispensary, for an appropriation; of citizens of Orleans County, for a law to prevent the abduction of free people.

The bill repealing that portion of the Revised Statutes, declaring what shall be considered an acceptance of the office of Congressman, was read the third time and passed, Ayes 70, Noes, 30.

Also, the bill in relation to the duties and powers of Canal Superintendents Ayes 71, Noes 30. read the third time and passed, Ayes 70, Noes, 32Also, the bill is relation to the duties and powers of Canal Superintendents. Ayes 71, Noes 30Mr. ANTHON of Richmond, called up his Joint
Resolutions, requesting the Attorney-General to
investigate the difficulty between the Oyster
Fishermen of our State and New Jersey, and if he

thinks proper to commence such proceeding may maintain the rights of our citizens. Pass

may maintain the rights of our citizens. Passed.

The remainder of the session was employed in a discussion of the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole, the bill to revive and amend the several acts to incorporate and increase the